

Little ads—little cost—but  
BIG returns. The "Want" ads.  
In The Times-Dispatch.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH  
FOUNDED 1884  
THIS DISPATCH BEGINS 1880.

One

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1913.

Dispatch

A "Want" ad. in The Times-  
Dispatch repays many times its  
cost in results produced.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair. PRICE FIVE CENTS

## INDIAN CHIEFS FIRM IN LOYALTY

Sign Oath of Allegiance  
After Hearing "Great  
White Father."

## SEE HIM START MEMORIAL WORK

President Overturns First Earth  
for Monument to Red Men.  
He Also Dedicates "Light-  
house" for Blind, and Re-  
ceives Medal for Effort  
in Behalf of Peace.

## Dares Anybody to Call Him Coward

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
New York, February 22.—President  
Taft, at a dinner tendered him at  
Sherry's to-night by the Inter-  
national Peace and Arbitration  
League, defended with much vehemence  
his policy regarding Mexico.  
In angry tones and with flushed  
face, he dared anybody to accuse  
him of cowardice. He said also that  
the Panama Canal free toll propo-  
sition is arbitrary, because it is an  
international matter.

When the President rose to speak  
he was greeted with a hearty round  
of cheers and applause. He then  
climbed the peace advocates seated  
below him. He plunged almost  
immediately into a vetted attack on  
Colonel Roosevelt, who had de-  
nounced the Taft arbitration policy.

New York, February 22.—President  
Taft, making what is probably his final  
public appearance outside of Washing-  
ton before retiring from the White  
House, spent one of the most eventful  
days he has ever passed in this city.  
Arriving here from Washington in time  
for breakfast, the President was taken  
here and there about the city by an  
automobile and tugboat, attending sev-  
eral functions as guest of honor, and  
retired late to-night, planning to re-  
turn to Washington to-morrow after-  
noon. During the day he broke ground  
for an Indian monument overlooking  
the harbor, dedicated a "lighthouse"  
settlement for the blind, after watch-  
ing sightless children drill, attended  
a private reception of the Sons of the  
Revolution at the White House, and  
read his farewell address, and to-  
night spoke at a dinner of the Amer-  
ican Peace and Arbitration League,  
which presented him with a gold medal  
in recognition of his efforts in behalf  
of peace.

Chiefs Watch "Great White Father."  
A band of Indians from Western  
reservations watched their "Great  
White Father" overturn a patch of  
earth with a spade and the soil re-  
ferred to the North American Indian  
as a force with great and immediate  
and direct influence upon the settle-  
ment and development of this country  
by the white races.

The "lighthouse" which the President  
dedicated is the new club building of  
the New York Association for the Blind  
in East Fifty-ninth Street, of which he  
laid the corner-stone a year ago. Miss  
Helen Keller sat at the President's  
right. Joseph H. Choate, former am-  
bassador to Great Britain, presided at  
the ceremonies. Blind Boy Scouts saluted  
the President as he entered the  
"lighthouse" and acted as his guard of  
honor.

President declared he often won-  
dered when reading the Constitution  
what blind persons thought of the text  
that "all men are created free and  
equal." In his opinion, the word  
generally understood, we are not all  
created free and equal, "equal in oppor-  
tunity," he said, and for the blind  
effort should be made to bring  
about as near an equality of opportunity  
as possible.

"Those of us who are blessed with  
sight feel that those who have no sight  
have not been given a square deal.  
The blind will be helped through the  
State and every other agency of mod-  
ern life. We find in the course of at-  
tempting to help these unfortunate  
that cannot see that we do best for  
them when we offer them the oppor-  
tunity to help themselves—to apply  
the faculties they have in place of  
those they have not."

Tribute to Choate.  
"My friend, Mr. Choate, and I have  
been the figureheads of this movement  
the last three years. I want to  
testify, if only as a Roland for his  
Oliver, the pride that this country has  
in him. He is eloquent and sweet in  
his old age, and he is growing younger  
every day for the inspiration of the  
whole country."

After the President left it was an-  
nounced that he had subscribed \$500  
toward paying the "lighthouse" debt.

In the room of Frances Tavern  
where Washington said farewell to his  
officers, the President was formally  
received by members of the Sons of  
the Revolution, of which Edmund Wet-  
more is president-general. The relics  
of historical interest that have been  
collected by the organization were in-  
spected by the executive.

The President went then to the home  
of his brother, Henry W. Taft, for a  
brief rest before going to the peace  
dinner.

Twenty-nine full-blood Indian chiefs  
from Western reservations, bedecked  
in the regalia of their rank, marched  
stolidly up the hill at Fort Wadsworth,  
Station Island, to-day with their "Great  
White Father," President Taft, and  
members of his official family. At the  
crest of the hill, the highest point of  
the Atlantic Coast between New York  
and Florida, they formed a silent group  
as the President overturned a spadeful  
of earth, breaking ground for the Na-  
tional American Indian Memorial, a  
sixty-foot bronze statue of an Indian  
warrior, which will tower 165 feet  
above the highest elevation around  
New York harbor, a tribute to a van-  
ishing race.

The guns of the fort roared a na-  
tional salute of twenty-one guns at the  
moment the President placed his foot  
on the spade. As he wheeled back,  
Chief Hollow Horn Bear, of the Taik-  
Continued on Second Page

## CITY IS ASSUMING GAY APPEARANCE

Washington Practically  
Prepared for Inaugu-  
ration Festivities.

## BALM FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT GO

All of Nation's Great Show, Even  
to Actual Administration of  
Oath of Office to President  
Wilson, Will Be Re-  
produced in the  
"Movies."

Washington, February 22.—Although  
the inauguration of President-elect  
Wilson is still ten days away, the city  
already is assuming a gay appearance.

Buildings in the downtown section  
and along the line of march have de-  
corated with the national colors, as  
well as white and green, the official  
inaugural color scheme. Nearly all  
public buildings have received a dress  
of bunting and flags.

Beginning Monday, the finishing  
touches will be put on all the review-  
ing stands. The President's stand, the  
central feature of the court of hon-  
or in front of the White House, prac-  
tically is completed.

During the coming week, the last  
meetings of the various subcommittees  
of the inaugural committee will be  
held to go over the completed plans  
for the various features of the inau-  
guration. Then will follow the last  
meeting of the general committee, at  
which the various committee heads  
will make their final report to Chair-  
man Eustis and receive final instruc-  
tions to carry out successfully the  
plan as prepared in every detail.

May See It in "Movies."  
Millions of Americans will see this  
year for the first time moving pictures  
of the actual administration of the  
oath to the President of the United  
States.

The strict rules which have heretofore  
limited observation of the "batt-  
ling stands" facing the inaugural plat-  
form to photographers representing  
large newspapers have been suspended  
for the congressional inaugural com-  
mittee and the various features of the  
platform to accommodate opera-  
tors from eight motion-picture com-  
panies. The concession to the  
"movies" was made on recommenda-  
tion of Superintendent James D. Pres-  
ton, of the Senate Press Gallery, after  
conference with members of the  
committee.

Arrangements were made at inau-  
guration headquarters to-day that mili-  
tary schools coming to the inaugura-  
tion would be placed as follows: Vir-  
ginia Military Institute, South Caro-  
lina; United States Military Academy,  
Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.;  
Georgia Military Academy, and after  
them other armed organizations.

Jack's Parade.  
One thousand jolly Jack tars  
will form a picturesque division of  
the inaugural parade. The sailors will  
be selected from the crews of the bat-  
tleships Delaware and Kansas, the  
President's yacht, Mayflower, and other  
nearby ships. The regiment will be  
commanded by Commander M. A.  
McClully, of the Mayflower.

Should the trouble in Mexico demand  
these Jackies they will be able to re-  
port to the fact that they are in the  
heavy marching order. The parade  
will be headed by a band of 193 pieces  
of the naval training school at Nor-  
folk. The best feature of their parade  
is found in the fact that they will be  
given a chance to see the sights of  
the National Capital and allowed  
liberty until the night of March 5.

Mayer Preston, of Baltimore, will  
have a collection of 396 citizens and  
good Democrats from the Monumental  
City. This Baltimore contingent  
doubtless will attract much attention,  
as it was Baltimore that put Wood-  
row Wilson on the president's map  
only a few days ago.

A dash of color will be added to the  
scene of ceremony by the presence of  
the cadets of West Point and the mid-  
dies from Annapolis flanking the plat-  
form. The band of the Marine Corps  
will be at the White House, where Mrs.  
Taft and her family will be bidding  
farewell to the President and giving  
last instructions for the welcome to  
the Wilsons.

With the splendid courtesy that has  
characterized the Tafts, the incom-  
ing presidential family will find every  
possible arrangement for its comfort,  
and easy entrance has been planned. A  
bountiful luncheon will be ready when  
the happy family come to its new  
home, and from attic to cellar the his-  
toric mansion will be spic and span.

After arranging the last touches,  
Mrs. Taft will go to the home of Mrs.  
William J. Boardman, on Dupont Cir-  
cle, there to await the return of the  
former President. Late in the eve-  
ning former President Taft, Mrs. Taft  
and Miss Helen Taft will leave for  
Augusta Ga.

## Next President Gives His Seat to a Woman

Princeton, N. J., February 22.—  
The next President of the United  
States gave up his seat on a train  
to-day to a woman who was stand-  
ing in the aisle. She wasn't near  
him at that, but at the other end of  
the car when he stood up, bowed  
and beckoned for her to take  
the seat he had vacated. She  
smiled, thanked him and took it.  
Governor Wilson made the trip  
here from New York on an accom-  
modation train. A holiday crowd  
was aboard, and the President-elect  
stood for nearly an hour. Scarcely  
was he settled down in his seat,  
when he saw the woman standing  
and promptly surrendered it. Many  
of the other seats in the car were  
occupied by men.

## PREPARING FORCE TO INVADE MEXICO

United States Troops  
Are Ordered Concen-  
trated at Galveston.

## STEP IS TAKEN FOR EMERGENCY

Washington Proposes to Be Pre-  
pared to Act Quickly if Nec-  
essity Arises, but It Will Be  
for Wilson to Say Whether  
or Not Army Leaves  
This Country

## Wilson Will Confer With Taft's Cabinet

Washington, February 22.—Presi-  
dent-elect Wilson is to familiarize  
himself with the status of the  
Mexican public and the Pan-  
ama Canal negotiations with Great  
Britain in a conference with  
some of President Taft's cabinet  
members at a meeting arranged for  
next week. It was said to-day that  
President-elect Wilson has been in  
touch with both situations through  
third persons, but in view of the  
active situation he will be called  
upon to decide when he takes office,  
he had determined to inform himself  
directly by consultation with cabi-  
net members having important sub-  
jects in charge.

Washington, February 22.—About  
4,000 soldiers were ordered to-day to  
Galveston, Tex., and vicinity, the nearest  
seaport adapted to the embarka-  
tion of troops for Mexico. They are  
not under orders to proceed to Mex-  
ico, and it is the expectation and the  
hope of the administration that it will  
not be necessary to issue orders for  
such a movement. The situation in  
that country, however, is regarded as  
sufficient to warrant the concentration  
of a force strong enough to take pos-  
session of a seaport and open the way  
for an invasion of the country.

It will be for President Woodrow  
Wilson to determine whether such an  
expedition will be dispatched, although,  
of course, it is assumed that he first  
will seek the guidance of Congress.  
Through trusted agents, though not di-  
rectly, the President-elect is under-  
stood to have expressed his interests  
in the situation and has placed him-  
self in a position to acquire specific  
knowledge as to all the details before  
he comes to Washington March 3.

Means Time Saved.  
Up to-day the War Department  
officials had contented themselves with  
the issue of preliminary orders to two  
brigades of troops—the First Brigade,  
First Division in New York State, and  
the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, in  
the Middle West. In the ordinary  
course it would require at least eight  
days and possibly longer to gather  
these divisions at one of the Gulf ports,  
ready for embarkation. It has been  
declared that this is a greater period  
of time than properly can be allowed  
to elapse for dispatching troops to Mex-  
ico, if a great emergency should arise.

Therefore it is with the purpose of  
saving this time that orders were  
issued to-day for the entrainment of  
the entire Fifth Brigade, Second Di-  
vision for Galveston, the troops being  
carried by rail to the Gulf port. Gen-  
eral Frederick A. Smith, and compris-  
ing the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth  
and Twenty-eighth Regiments of in-  
fantry, D Company, Second Battalion  
of Engineers, Field Hospital No. 2,  
Ambulance Corps No. 3 and one signal  
company from Fort Leavenworth. A sub-  
sequent order attached to this brigade,  
three army pack trains, each of sixty  
mules, one from Fort Oglethorpe,  
Ga., and one from Fort Belvoir, Ill.,  
February 1, from the President of San  
Francisco. Also to supply a sufficient  
force of cavalry to protect the flanks,  
and reconnoiter for the infantry, an  
order was dispatched to Major-General  
Carter at Chicago to send to Galveston  
the Fourth Mountain Battery of  
Field Artillery, commanded by Colonel  
Alexander B. Dyer, stationed at Fort  
D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

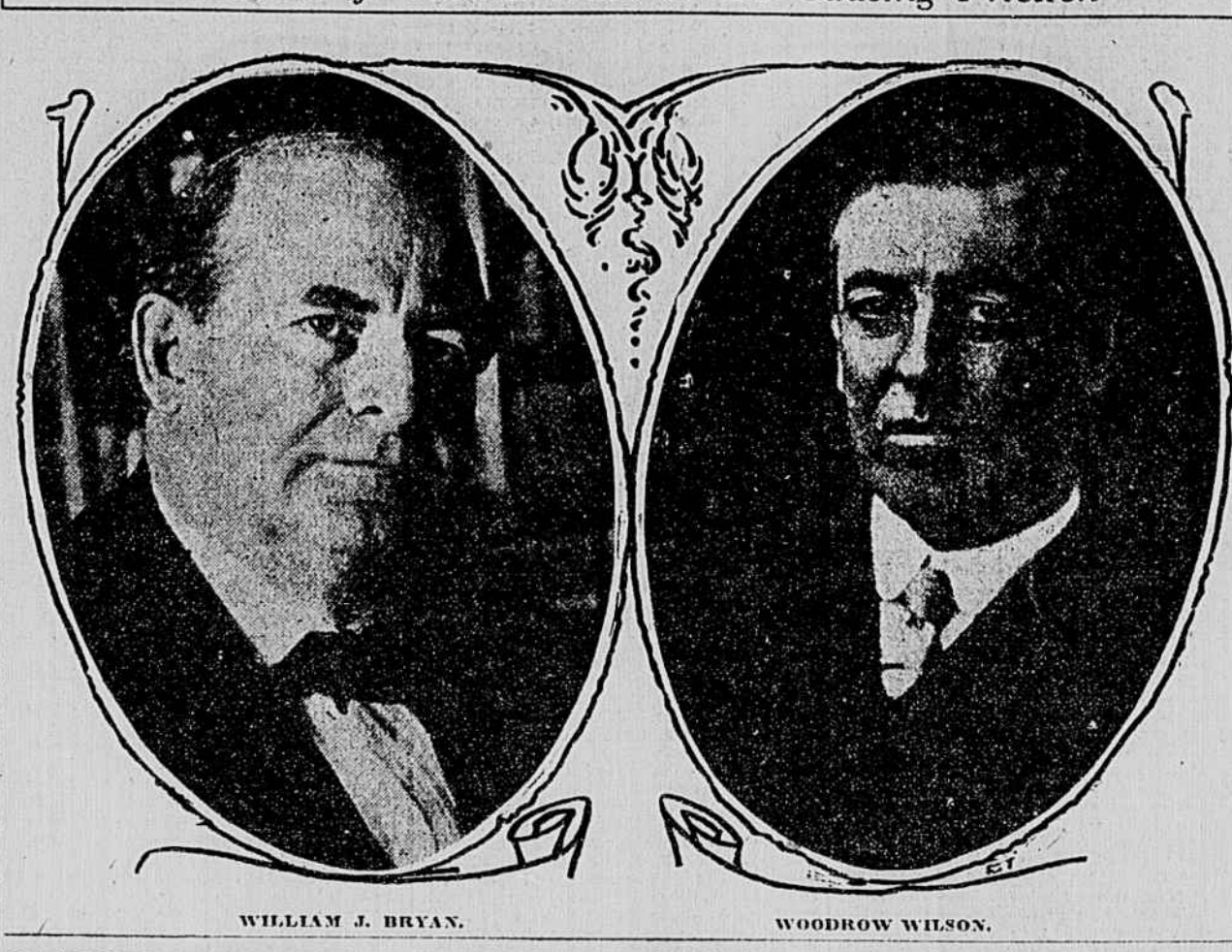
Orders were also issued to General  
Carter to prepare the First Brigade,  
Second Division, for transportation  
for Galveston, but not to dispatch  
them. This comprises the Twenty-  
third, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sev-  
enth Regiments of infantry, commanded  
by Brigadier-General Tammey D. Potts.  
Meanwhile the First Brigade, First  
Division, comprising the Third, Fifth  
and Twenty-ninth regiments of in-  
fantry, commanded by Brigadier-General  
Marion H. Galt, with headquarters at  
Albany, N. Y., is also held under pre-  
paratory orders.

Ample Transportation.  
The three army transports, Kilpatrick,  
Sumner, McCalland, en route from  
Newport News for Galveston, where  
they are due about Tuesday  
next, will be joined at that port by the  
army transport Meade as soon as that  
vessel has discharged the 1,200 mar-  
ines she embarked at Philadelphia  
early in the week at Guantanamo.  
This is believed to afford ample trans-  
portation facilities at least for the  
First Brigade.

This represents probably all the pre-  
parations that will be undertaken in  
the closing days of the present admin-  
istration to meet any emergency in  
the Mexican situation. It is believed  
that the moral effect probably to be  
produced upon the extreme elements in  
Mexico by a demonstration of a dis-  
position to prepare the forces to deal  
firmly with any relapse into semi-bar-  
barism in the treatment of ex-Presi-  
dent Madero and his adherents will  
prove economical in the end in obvi-  
ating the necessity for an actual inva-  
sion of the country.

First Troop Train To-Day.  
Galveston, Tex., February 22.—The  
Captain Lorenzo D. Gasser, Fort Snelling,  
Minn., assigned by the War Depart-  
ment to Galveston as depot quartermas-  
ter, during the mobilization of troops  
at this port, arrived to-day and  
Continued on Third Page

## Selection of Cabinet Said to Be Causing Friction



## CABINET PREMIER MAY NOT BE BRYAN

Friends of Wilson Doubt if He  
Will Select Nebraska for  
Official Family

## ATTITUDE IS WAVERING

Vigorous Protests Made Against  
Him Believed to Be Bear-  
ing Fruit.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Trenton, N. J., February 22.—That  
President-elect Wilson is wavering in  
his attitude toward William J. Bryan  
is the opinion of his friends here. There  
appears to be some uncertainty at  
present as to whether or not Mr.  
Bryan will be in the Cabinet.

Where the hitch lies the Governor's  
friends are not in a position to say.  
But this much seems certain, that the  
Governor is undecided about the Sec-  
retary of State portfolio, and Mr.  
Bryan by no means a certainty for  
the place.

Some time ago Mr. Wilson said that  
he realized Mr. Bryan had a good many  
enemies in and out of the Democratic  
party. At that time the Governor was  
being annoyed by stories that Mr.  
Bryan was to select his Cabinet for  
him. The Governor said in reply to  
these reports that he could not impose  
such a burden on Mr. Bryan without  
offending a very large faction in the  
Democratic party.

Protests Are Vigorous.  
This hostile faction, it is believed,  
has recently lodged some vigorous pro-  
tests with Mr. Wilson against the ap-  
pointment of Mr. Bryan to the most  
important post in the Cabinet, and  
it is said that Mr. Wilson has taken that  
under serious consideration, and this  
is not the first time the undesirability  
of Mr. Bryan's selection has been em-  
phasized. Some of the big Democratic  
leaders, whose judgment Mr. Wilson  
sought when he first took up Cabinet  
discussion, were by no means back-  
ward in expressing their disapproval  
of the Nebraskaan.

It is pointed out to the Governor  
by a goodly number of his visitors  
that to mention the name of the Com-  
moner in connection with the Cabinet  
to Speaker Champ Clark was like wad-  
ding a red flag at a bull. Mr. Clark  
will have immense influence in the  
lower House, and Mr. Wilson will need  
his assistance in getting through some  
of his pet legislation.

The Clark faction could seriously  
handicap his administration. All this  
being said, however, the President-elect  
has been made perfectly clear to the  
President-elect, and he is said to be in  
a deep quandary.

Moreover, it is said, Colonel E. M.  
House brought back from his recent  
trip to Miami, Fla., a message from  
Mr. Bryan that he was not pleased  
with all of Mr. Wilson's tentative  
Cabinet selections. This might be re-  
garded by the President-elect as an  
additional reason for omitting the  
"peerless leader" from the Cabinet.

No Other Name Mentioned.  
Strangely enough, no other name  
has been publicly mentioned for Sec-  
retary of State. The President-elect,  
in answer to a query, said a few  
weeks ago that there were five or six  
other candidates, but that he could not  
remember their names. About the  
same time, however, he declared that  
most of the names recommended to  
him were transferable—that is to  
say, one candidate might be consid-  
ered for any one of several offices. By  
a little juggling, therefore, it would  
be easy for Mr. Wilson to find among  
the possibilities material for any or  
all of the positions. Several of the  
men mentioned for lesser offices would  
measure up to the requirements of  
Secretary of State.

The President-elect has put the ban  
on Cabinet discussion for publication  
recently, and it is impossible to get  
an expression from him on the sub-  
ject of Mr. Bryan.

Secretary MacVeagh Explains.  
Washington, February 22.—Secretary  
MacVeagh to-day informed the Senate  
that under "the excellent and progres-  
sive law of March 3, 1907," he had  
the authority to issue "Treasury  
order No. 5," requiring customs re-  
ceipts to be deposited in national  
banks. The secretary's statement was  
in answer to Senator Poinsett's resolu-  
tion questioning his authority for  
issuance of such an order.

"Why the law was not taken advan-  
tage of before don't know," wrote the  
secretary. He transmitted a long ex-  
planation to refute the charge that the  
operation of the order will unduly con-  
centrate government funds in national  
banks.

## BELIEVES BRIBER TO BE JOHN ANHUT

Dr. Russell "Thinks" He Re-  
members Name of Man  
Who Made Offer.

## TELLS IT TO GOVERNOR

Sulzer Says, So Far as He Is Con-  
cerned, Thaw Will Stay  
in Asylum.

Albany, N. Y., February 22.—Governor  
Russell announced to-night that Dr.  
John W. Russell, superintendent of  
Matteawan State Hospital for the  
Criminal Insane, had told him to-day  
that "he thinks" the man who offered  
him \$20,000 if he would aid in releas-  
ing Harry K. Thaw "is named John  
Anhut."

As a result of this information the  
Governor said his committee of in-  
quiry had issued a subpoena for "John  
Nicholson Anhut," whose name appears  
in a New York directory. If located,  
he will be asked to appear before the  
committee Monday, when the inquiry  
into charges that William F. Clark,  
secretary of the committee, had used  
the Governor's name without author-  
ity in an attempt to secure Thaw's re-  
lease, will be resumed.

The Governor, in a statement issued  
to-night, said that Dr. Russell called  
on him to-day to tell all he knew con-  
cerning the attempts to bribe him in  
the interest of Thaw's freedom.

"Substantially he told me this," the  
statement adds, "that some time last  
December he was invited by telephone  
to New York to meet a man whom he  
thinks is named John Anhut. Dr. Rus-  
sell went to New York in response to  
the invitation, and met this man, who  
told him he could make \$20,000 if he  
would help to get Thaw out of the in-  
sane asylum. Subsequently this man  
Anhut met him again in New York  
and made the same offer. Dr. Russell  
said he declined the offer on both oc-  
casions.

Dr. Russell has promised me to  
come before the committee of inquiry  
Monday to testify to everything he  
knows in connection with the case.  
"Let me say again, as emphatically  
as I can, that no one is or was au-  
thorized to use my name directly or  
indirectly, in connection with the lib-  
eration of Thaw. The first knowledge  
I had of it was a week ago, when  
Dr. May called my attention to the  
fact that an effort was being made  
to get Thaw out. I told Dr. May at  
that time that no one had any author-  
ity to use my name in this matter or  
any other matter; that I was not in  
sympathy with Thaw, that I would do  
nothing directly or indirectly to get  
him out of the lunatic asylum; that  
his efforts had passed upon the Thaw  
case, and I was bound to assume from  
the decrees of the courts that Thaw  
was insane. So far as I am concerned,  
Thaw will stay in the asylum until  
the end."

Anhut Is Lawyer.  
White Plains, N. Y., February 22.—  
John Nicholson Anhut is a lawyer of  
Westchester County. He had been a  
resident here for some time, but re-  
cently moved to Bronxville. Inquiry  
at his hotel this evening elicited the  
information that Mr. Anhut left there  
during the afternoon saying he would  
not return until next week. At the  
hotel it was said no information was  
available as to his present whereabouts.

## HEAVY HUMAN TOLL

More Than 1,000 Lives Lost in Coal  
Miner of Pennsylvania.  
Harrisburg, Pa., February 22.—More  
than 1,000 lives have been lost in the  
mines of Pennsylvania in 1912, according  
to the annual report of the Department  
of Mines, which shows that the total  
production of hard and soft coal in the  
State amounted to 245,231,555 tons, or  
14,443,781 tons more than in the record  
year of 1907.

In the bituminous fields 182,480 men  
and boys were employed, of whom 501  
were killed. The bituminous produc-  
tion amounted to 160,973,428 tons, or  
11,414,781 tons more than in the record  
year of 1907.

In the anthracite fields there were  
175,064 employed, of whom 501 were  
killed. The production was 84,258,128  
tons, or 8,659,049 tons less than in 1911,  
due to a six weeks' suspension because  
of labor troubles.

\$52.23 TO CALIFORNIA.  
Via Washington-Sunset Route, March 11 to  
April 11. Personally conducted tourist sleep-  
ing cars from Washington without change,  
daily except Sunday. Berth 25. Office, 30  
East Main Street.

## TAFT WILL LEAVE "CARDS ON TABLE"

Then It Will Be Up to Wilson to  
Play Them as He  
Wishes.

## NOTHING TO BE LEFT UNDONE

Army and Navy Ready if New  
President Is Compelled  
to Act.

New York, February 22.—Before  
President Taft leaves office on March  
4 he will have concentrated at Galves-  
ton, Tex., close to 10,000 United States  
troops ready to board transports there  
and depart for Mexico on a few hours  
notice.

The President, here to-night to at-  
tend a banquet of the American Peace  
and Arbitration League, is just as  
much opposed to intervention as he  
has been for two years. He is deter-  
mined, however, that he will "lay  
the cards on the table" so that when  
Mr. Wilson becomes President, if a  
crisis arises all he will have to do  
is to play them.

Through the Committee to Complain.  
The President announced to-night that the dis-  
patch of a brigade of troops to Gal-  
veston to-day was part of the original  
precautionary plan, and that it would  
be followed by another order which  
would send between 3,000 and 4,000  
more regulars to the boundary. Gal-  
veston is within three days of Vera  
Cruz, the seaport of Mexico City. Four  
transports will be ready there to take  
troops south if the contingency arises,  
and with battleships on the Atlantic  
and Pacific near Mexican ports, the  
President feels that Mr. Wilson will  
have no cause to complain of unpre-  
paredness in the unexpected happens.

The President was mainly concerned  
to-night about conditions in Mexico.  
He told friends he saw no particular  
reason for further apprehension, but  
seemed to think the continued trouble  
in Mexico was indicative of what was  
to be feared later.

His statement through Secretary  
Hillier was written in the home of his  
brother, Henry W. Taft, after he had  
seen the dispatches from Washington  
about the concentration in Galveston  
of one brigade of regulars. The state-  
ment follows:

"The movement of troops is merely  
to bring a brigade to Galveston, to  
ready been ordered as a mere precau-  
tionary measure because of unsettled  
conditions in Mexico. It is not pro-  
posed to send more troops to Mexico,  
and is only a part of the reasonable pre-  
cautions directed to be taken some  
time ago, in which the sending of bat-  
tleships to the various ports in Mexico  
was the first step."

## Drink More Whiskey and Use More Tobacco

Washington, February 22.—Amer-  
icans are drinking more whiskey,  
smoking more cigars and cigarettes  
and chewing more tobacco than  
ever before in history, according to  
latest tax returns to Royal E. La-  
bell, Commissioner of Internal Re-  
venue.

From July to February the na-  
tion has consumed 94,000,000 gallons  
of whiskey, an increase of 5,000,000  
gallons over the corresponding  
period the previous year; 8,500,000,  
000 cigarettes, an increase of 2-  
250,000,000; 4,500,000,000 cigars, an  
increase of 250,000,000; and 250,000,  
000 pounds of smoking and chewing  
tobacco, an increase of 12,000,  
000 pounds. In addition, drinkers  
of beer are resuming their stride.

During the fiscal year, 1912, the  
consumption of beer fell off materi-  
ally, but for the first seven months  
of the current fiscal year the people  
of the United States have drunk  
38,364,000 barrels, an increase of 1-  
850,000 over last year. Drinkers,  
smokers and chewers thus are en-  
riching the Federal government.  
Internal revenue taxes from July 1  
to date are \$12,500,000 greater than  
any previous record for a similar  
period.

## NEW GOVERNMENT FIGHTS AGAINST FRIGHTFUL ODDS

Another Revolution On  
in Mexico, and First  
Blood Is Shed.

## REBEL LEADERS WILL NOT SUBMIT

Capital City Again Resembles  
Armed Camp, and Residents  
Tremble in Fear of Another  
Great Battle in Streets—War-  
fare of Extermination Begun  
by Huerta and Diaz, and Whole  
Country Is Aflame With Revolu-  
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Rebels and Discontent of  
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